CANUCK LAW
Reporting That You're Not Getting Elsewhere (Do Your Own Research To Verify)

DECEMBER 10, 2020 BY RONNIE

Review Of 2020 Annual Immigration Report To Parliament

The 2020 Annual Immigration Report to the Canadian Parliament is now available to the public. Underneath all the self-congratulations, there are some serious issues to address.

1. Mass LEGAL Immigration In Canada

Despite what many think, ***LEGAL*** immigration into Canada is actually a much larger threat than illegal aliens, given the true scale of the replacement that is happening. What was founded as a European (British) colony is becoming unrecognizable due to forced demographic changes. There are also social, economic, environmental and voting changes to consider. See this Canadian series, and the UN programs for more detail. Politicians, the media, and so-called "experts" have no interest in coming clean on this.

CLICK HERE, for UN Genocide Prevention/Punishment Convention.
CLICK HERE, for Barcelona Declaration & Kalergi Plan.
CLICK HERE, for UN Kalergi Plan (population replacement).
CLICK HERE, for UN replacement efforts since 1974.
CLICK HERE, for tracing steps of UN replacement agenda.

Note: If there are errors in calculating the totals, please speak up. Information is of no use to the public if it isn't accurate.

2. Annual Immigration Reports To Parliament

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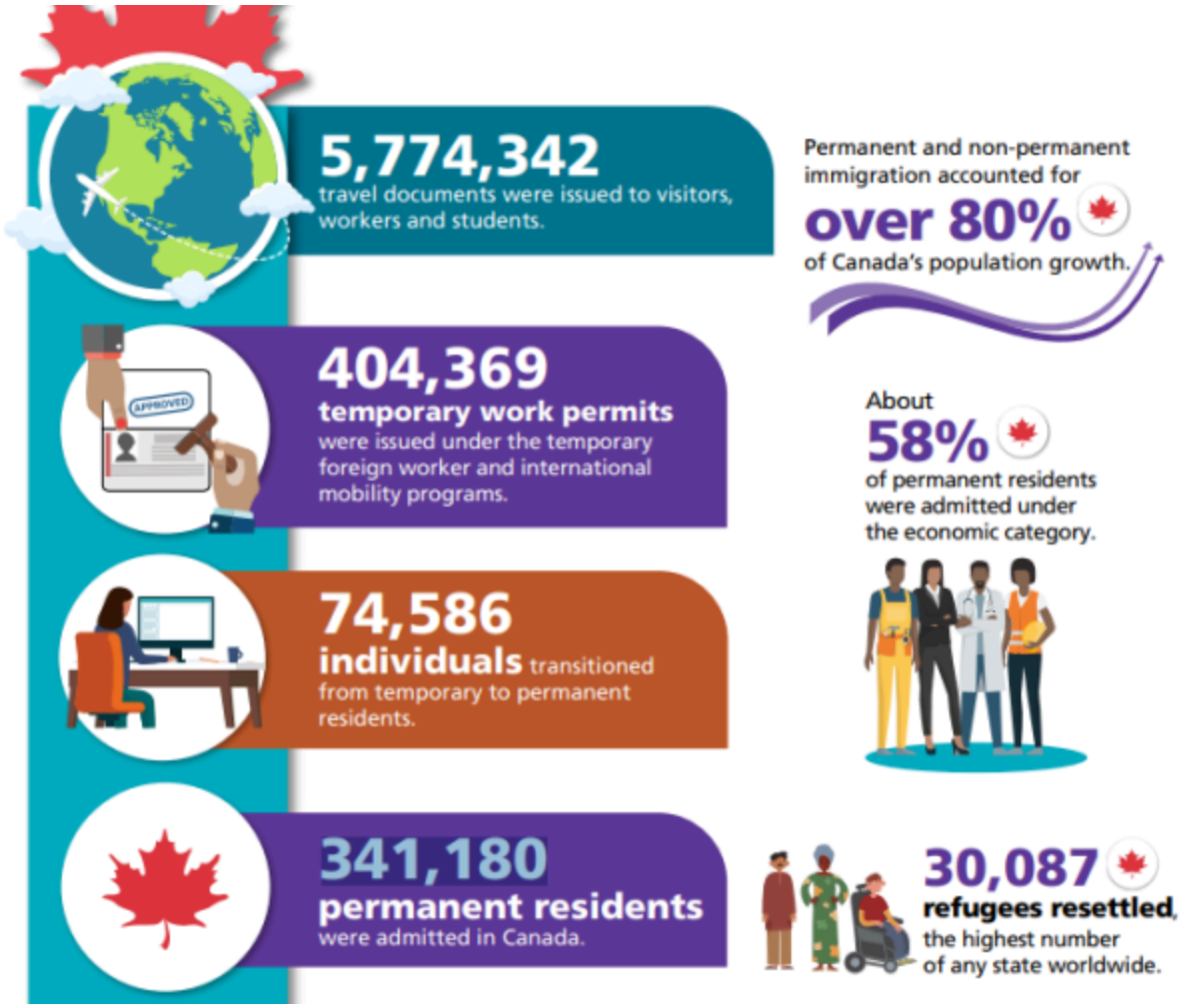
3. Total Number Of People Coming To Canada



341,180 permanent residence cards issued (page 34) in 2019. Broken down by category, we get the following totals.

- 196,658 Economic
- 91,311 Family
- 48,530 Protected Person & Refugee
- 4,681 Humanitarian

That is the total number of people awarded a PR designation. However, a significant portion of them were already in Canada, typically work or student visas. So that must be taken into account.

341,180 permanent residence cards issued
-74,586 (temporaries who transitioned to PR)
= 266,594 new PR brought into Canada

Temporaries Brought Into Canada
402,427 new student visas
+98,310 temporary foreign workers
+306,797 international mobility visa holders
= 807,534 temporaries with path to transition

6,080 “inadmissibles” allowed under Rule 24(1) of IRPA
527 “inadmissibles” allowed under Rule 25.2(1) of IRPA

4,125,909 eTAs (electronic travel authorizations)
1,696,871 TRV (temporary resident visas)

And who knows how many people have slipped into Canada where there is no documentation?

Disclaimer: it’s impossible to know how many people have actually left (v.s. stayed in Canada), since the Government doesn’t provide such information. Certainly many people have left once their visa or authorization expires, but there’s no way of determining the exact amount. Fair to assume it’s close to a million, or perhaps over that.

One has to wonder if all of this is left vague on purpose, in order to make the true scale of replacement migration unknown.

4. Continued Population Replacement

Table 2: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2019 by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Total Number[37]	Percentage	
1	India	85,593	25	
2	China, People's Republic of	30,246	9	
3	Philippines	27,818	8	
4	Nigeria	12,602	4	
5	Pakistan	10,793	3	
6	United States of America	10,780	3	
7	Syria	10,121	3	
8	Eritrea	7,030	2	
9	Korea, Republic of	6,103	2	
10	Iran	6,056	2	
Total Top 10		**207,142**	**61**	
All Other Source Countries		**134,038**	**39**	
TOTAL		**341,180**	**100**	

Source: IRCC, Chief Data Office (CDO), Permanent Residents Data as of March 31, 2020.

This graph is from page 33 of the 2020 Annual Report. Note: this is by no means everyone who is coming into Canada. However, it gives an idea of ***WHERE*** people are coming from. Each report lists the top 10 source countries, and it doesn't vary much by year.

(Page 18 of the 2004 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 5: Permanent Residents Admitted In 2003, by Top 10 Source Countries

Country	Number	Percentage	Rank
China, People's Republic of	36,116	16.3	1
India	24,560	11.1	2
Pakistan	12,330	5.6	3
Philippines	11,978	5.4	4
Korea, Republic of	7,086	3.2	5
United States	5,990	2.7	6
Iran	5,648	2.6	7
Romania	5,465	2.5	8
United Kingdom and colonies	5,194	2.4	9
Sri Lanka	4,442	2.0	10
Total for top 10 countries only	118,809	53.7	
Total for other countries	102,543	46.3	
Total	**221,352**	**100.0**	

Table 4: Permanent Residents Admitted In 2003, by Source Area[14]

Region	Number	Percentage
Asia and Pacific	113,495	51.3
Africa and Middle East	43,579	19.7
Europe and United Kingdom	37,543	17.0
South and Central America	20,321	9.2
United States	5,990	2.7
Not stated	424	0.2
Total	**221,352**	**100.0**

(Page 24 of the 2005 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 5-A: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2004, by Top 10 Source Countries

Country	Number	Percentage	Rank
China, People's Republic of	36,411	15.44%	1
India	25,569	10.84%	2
Philippines	13,301	5.64%	3
Pakistan	12,796	5.43%	4
United States	7,494	3.18%	5
Iran	6,063	2.57%	6
United Kingdom	6,058	2.57%	7
Romania	5,655	2.40%	8
Korea, Republic of	5,337	2.26%	9
France	5,026	2.13%	10
Total for top 10 countries only	**123,710**	**52.46%**	
Total for other countries	**112,114**	**47.49%**	
TOTAL	**235,824**	**100.00%**	

Source: *Facts and Figures 2004: Immigration Overview – Permanent and Temporary Residents.*

Table 5-B: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2004, by Source Area

Region	Number	Percentage
Africa and the Middle East	49,520	21.00%
Asia and Pacific	114,545	48.57%
South and Central America	22,248	9.43%
United States	7,494	3.18%
Europe and the United Kingdom	41,848	17.75%
Source area not stated	169	0.07%
TOTAL	**235,824**	**100.00%**

Source: *Facts and Figures 2004: Immigration Overview – Permanent and Temporary Residents.*

(Page 18, 19 of the 2006 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 5-A: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2005, by Top 10 Source Countries

Country	Number	Percentage	Rank
China, People's Republic of	42,291	16.13	1
India	33,146	12.64	2
Philippines	17,525	6.68	3
Pakistan	13,576	5.18	4
United States	9,262	3.53	5
Colombia	6,031	2.30	6
United Kingdom	5,865	2.24	7
South Korea	5,819	2.22	8
Iran	5,502	2.10	9
France	5,430	2.07	10
Total – Top Ten	**144,447**	**55.08**	
All Other Source Countries	**117,789**	**44.92**	
Total	**262,236**	**100**	

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2005*

Table 5-B: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2005, by Source Area

Region	Number	Percentage
Africa and the Middle East	49,277	18.79
Asia and Pacific	138,057	52.65
South and Central America	24,638	9.40
United States	9,262	3.53
Europe and the United Kingdom	40,909	15.60
Source Area Not Stated	93	0.04
Total	**262,236**	**100**

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2005*

(Page 19, 20 of the 2007 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 5-A: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2006, by Top 10 Source Countries

Country	Number	Percentage	Rank
China, People's Republic of	33,080	13.2	1
India	30,753	12.2	2
Philippines	17,717	7.0	3
Pakistan	12,332	4.9	4
United States	10,943	4.3	5
Iran	7,073	2.8	6
United Kingdom	6,542	2.6	7
Korea, Republic of	6,178	2.5	8
Colombia	5,813	2.3	9
France	4,915	2.0	10
Total – Top Ten Countries	**135,346**	**53.8**	
All Other Source Countries	**116,303**	**46.2**	
TOTAL	**251,649**	**100**	

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2006*

Table 5-B: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2006, by Source Area

Region	Number	Percentage
Africa and the Middle East	51,863	20.6
Asia and Pacific	126,480	50.2
South and Central America	24,306	9.7
United States	10,943	4.4
Europe and the United Kingdom	37,946	15.1
Source Area Not Stated	111	–
TOTAL	**251,649**	**100**

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2006*

(Page 21, 22 of the 2008 Annual Report to Parliament)

TABLE 5-A: PERMANENT RESIDENTS ADMITTED IN 2007, BY TOP 10 SOURCE COUNTRIES

Country	Number	Percentage	Rank
China, People's Republic of	27,014	11.41	1
India	26,054	11.00	2
Philippines	19,064	8.05	3
United States	10,450	4.41	4
Pakistan	9,547	4.03	5
United Kingdom	8,128	3.43	6
Iran	6,663	2.81	7
Korea, Republic of	5,864	2.48	8
France	5,526	2.33	9
Colombia	4,833	2.04	10
Total – Top Ten	**123,143**	**52.01**	
All Other Source Countries	**113,615**	**47.99**	
TOTAL	**236,758**	**100**	

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2007*

TABLE 5-B: PERMANENT RESIDENTS ADMITTED IN 2007, BY SOURCE AREA

Region	Number	Percentage
Africa and the Middle East	48,570	20.51
Asia and Pacific	112,660	47.58
South and Central America	25,890	10.94
United States	10,450	4.41
Europe and the United Kingdom	39,070	16.50
Source Area Not Stated	118	0.05
TOTAL	**236,758**	**100**

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2007*

(Page 16 of the 2009 Annual Report to Parliament)

TABLE 4: PERMANENT RESIDENTS ADMITTED IN 2008, BY TOP 10 SOURCE COUNTRIES

Country	Number	Percentage	Rank
China, People's Republic of	29,336	11.87	1
India	24,549	9.93	2
Philippines	23,724	9.60	3
United States	11,216	4.54	4
United Kingdom	9,243	3.74	5
Pakistan	8,052	3.26	6
Korea, Republic of	7,245	2.93	7
France	6,384	2.58	8
Iran	6,010	2.43	9
Colombia	4,995	2.02	10
Total – Top Ten	**130,754**	**52.90**	
All Other Source Countries	**116,489**	**47.10**	
TOTAL	**247,243**	**100.00**	

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2008*.

(Page 14 of the 2010 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 4: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2009, by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage
1	People's Republic of China	29,049	12%
2	Philippines	27,277	11%
3	India	26,122	10%
4	United States of America	9,723	4%
5	United Kingdom and Colonies	9,566	4%
6	France	7,300	3%
7	Pakistan	6,214	2%
8	Iran	6,065	2%
9	Republic of Korea	5,864	2%
10	Morocco	5,222	2%
Total Top Ten		132,402	53%
All Other Source Countries		119,777	47%
TOTAL		252,179	100%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts and Figures 2009*.

(Page 18 of the 2011 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 4: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2010, by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage
1	Philippines	36,578	13.0%
2	India	30,252	10.8%
3	People's Republic of China	30,197	10.8%
4	United Kingdom	9,499	3.4%
5	United States of America	9,243	3.3%
6	France	6,934	2.5%
7	Iran	6,815	2.4%
8	United Arab Emirates	6,796	2.4%
9	Morocco	5,946	2.1%
10	Republic of Korea	5,539	2.0%
Total Top 10		147,799	52.7%
All Other Source Countries		132,882	47.3%
TOTAL		280,681	100.0%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts and Figures 2010.*

(Page 15 of the 2012 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 4: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2011, by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage
1	Philippines	34,991	14.1%
2	People's Republic of China	28,696	11.5%
3	India	24,965	10.0%
4	United States of America	8,829	3.5%
5	Iran	6,840	2.7%
6	United Kingdom and Colonies	6,550	2.6%
7	Haiti	6,208	2.5%
8	Pakistan	6,073	2.4%
9	France	5,867	2.4%
10	United Arab Emirates	5,223	2.1%
Total Top 10		134,242	54.0%
All Other Source Countries		114,506	46.0%
TOTAL		**248,748**	**100%**

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts and Figures 2011.*

(Page 19 of the 2013 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 4: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2012, by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage
1	People's Republic of China	33,018	12.8%
2	Philippines	32,747	12.7%
3	India	28,943	11.2%
4	Pakistan	9,931	3.9%
5	United States of America	9,414	3.7%
6	France	8,138	3.2%
7	Iran	6,463	2.5%
8	United Kingdom and Colonies	6,365	2.5%
9	Haiti	5,599	2.2%
10	Republic of Korea	5,308	2.1%
Total Top 10		145,926	56.6%
All Other Source Countries		111,961	43.4%
TOTAL		257,887	100%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts and Figures 2012.*

(Page 16 of the 2014 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 4: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2013, by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage
1	People's Republic of China	33,908	13.1%
2	India	30,576	11.8%
3	Philippines	27,292	10.5%
4	Pakistan	11,354	4.4%
5	United States of America	10,624	4.1%
6	Iran	10,038	3.9%
7	France	7,148	2.8%
8	United Kingdom and Colonies	5,935	2.3%
9	Republic of Korea	4,450	1.7%
10	United Arab Emirates	4,093	1.6%
Total Top 10		145,418	56.2%
All Other Source Countries		113,535	43.8%
TOTAL		258,953	100%

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts and Figures 2013.*

(Page 16 of the 2015 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 4: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2014, by Top 10 Countries of Citizenship

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage
1	Philippines	40,035	15%
2	India	38,341	15%
3	People's Republic of China	24,640	9%
4	Iran	16,781	6%
5	Pakistan	9,128	4%
6	United States of America	8,496	3%
7	United Kingdom and Colonies	5,764	2%
8	France	4,717	2%
9	Mexico	4,478	2%
10	Republic of Korea	4,463	2%
Total top 10 countries of citizenship		**156,843**	**60%**
Other countries of citizenship		103,561	40%
Total		**260,404**	**100%**

Source: Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, RDM as of June 2015.

(Page 10 of the 2016 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 3: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2015, by Top 10 Countries of Citizenship

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage
1	Philippines	50,846	18.7%
2	India	39,530	14.5%
3	People's Republic of China	19,532	7.2%
4	Iran	11,669	4.3%
5	Pakistan	11,329	4.2%
6	Syria	9,853	3.6%
7	United States of America	7,522	3.0%
8	France	5,807	2.0%
9	United Kingdom and Colonies	5,451	2.0%
10	Nigeria	4,133	2.0%
Total top 10 countries of citizenship		**165,672**	**61.5%**
Other countries of citizenship		106,173	38.5%
Total		**271,845**	**100%**

Source: IRCC, Permanent Resident Data as of May 31, 2016.

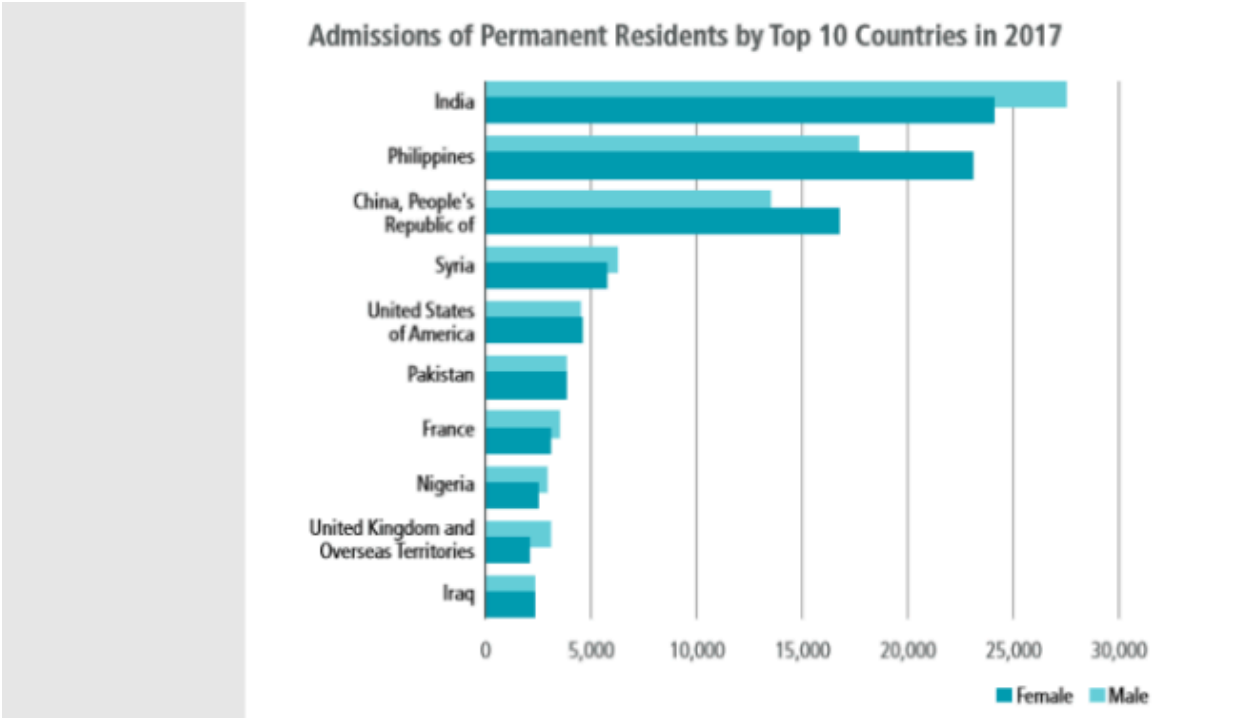
(Page 14 of the 2017 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 3: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2016, by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage	Females	Males
1	Philippines	41,791	14	22,631	19,158
2	India	39,789	13	19,511	20,276
3	Syria	34,925	12	17,123	17,802
4	China, People's Republic of	26,852	9	14,864	11,988
5	Pakistan	11,337	4	5,811	5,525
6	United States of America	8,409	3	4,251	4,156
7	Iran	6,483	2	3,345	3,138
8	France	6,348	2	2,996	3,352
9	United Kingdom and Colonies	5,812	2	2,392	3,419
10	Eritrea	4,629	2	2,009	2,620
Total Top 10		186,375	63	**94,933**	**91,434**
All Other Source Countries		109,971	37	**57,098**	**52,868**
TOTAL		**296,346**	**100**	**152,031**	**144,302**

Source: IRCC, Permanent Resident Data as of May 2017.

(Page 28 of the 2018 Annual Report to Parliament)



(Page 36 of the 2019 Annual Report to Parliament)

Table 2: Permanent Residents Admitted in 2018 by Top 10 Source Countries

Rank	Country	Number	Percentage	Females	Males
1	India	69,973	22	32,988	36,985
2	Philippines	35,046	11	19,727	15,319
3	China, People's Republic of	29,709	9	16,564	13,145
4	Syria[33]	12,046	4	5,782	6,264
5	Nigeria	10,921	3	5,227	5,694
6	United States of America	10,907	3	5,516	5,391
7	Pakistan	9,488	3	4,653	4,835
8	France	6,175	2	2,860	3,315
9	Eritrea	5,689	2	2,501	3,188
10	United Kingdom and Overseas Territories	5,663	2	2,306	3,357
Total Top 10		**195,617**	**61**	**98,124**	**97,493**
All Other Source Countries		**125,418**	**39**	**64,693**	**60,725**
TOTAL		**321,035**	**100**	**162,817**	**158,218**

Source: IRCC, Permanent Residents Data as of March 31, 2019.

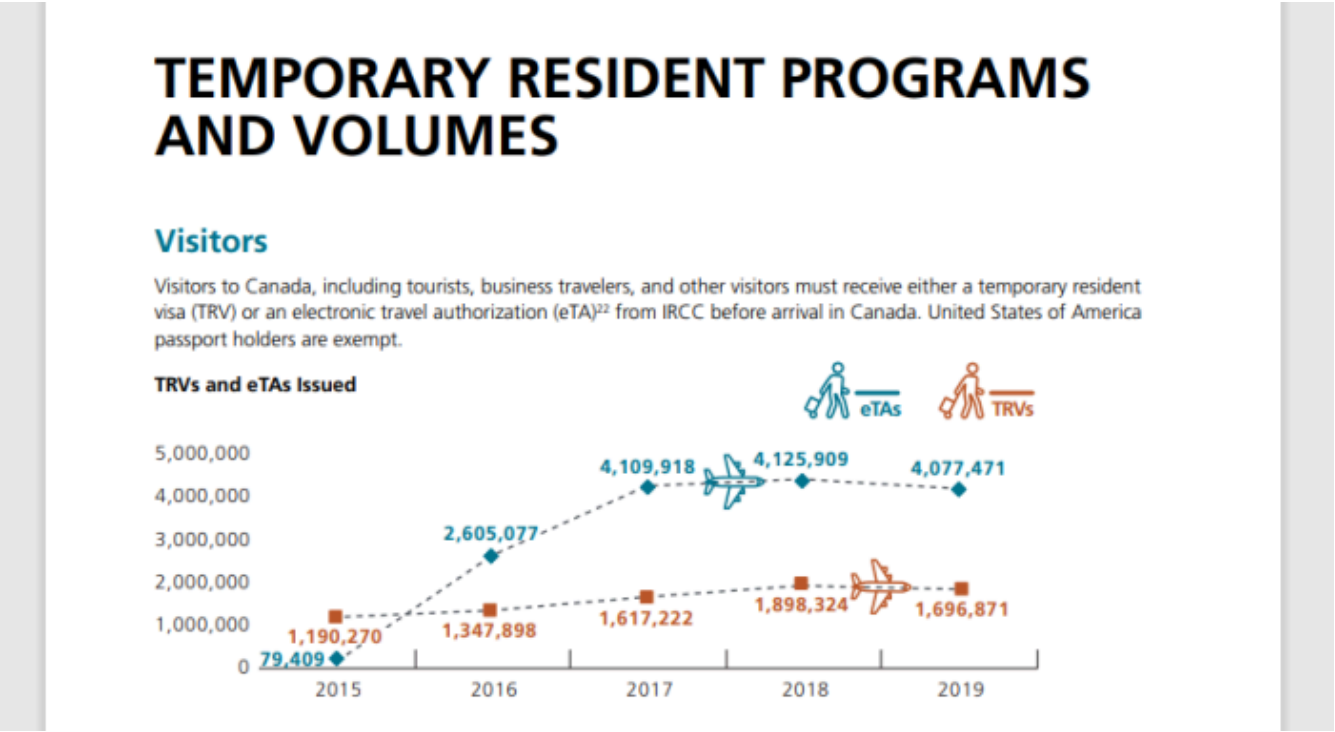
This year, the top 5 source countries are:

- India 25%
- China 9%
- Philippines 8%
- Nigeria 4%
- Pakistan 3%

Once again, these PR numbers (assuming they are even accurate), so not reflect the total number of people coming into Canada with some option to stay. So these totals are quite misleading.

Early in Canada's history, the major source of immigration was British, as well other other Western European countries. Now, it's primarily Asian, Middle Eastern and African. France and the UK are no longer even in the top 10. The result is very visible balkanization in places like the GTA, Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg and elsewhere.

5. Temporary Visitors To Canada



TRV = Temporary Resident Visa
eTA = Electronic Travel Authorization

YEAR	TRV Issued	eTA Issued	Totals
2016	1,347,898	2,605,077	3,952,975
2017	1,617,222	4,109,918	5,570,197
2018	1,898,324	4,125,909	6,024,233
2019	1,696,871	4,077,471	5,774,342

There were 4,125,909 eTAs (electronic travel authorizations), and 1,696,871 TRV (temporary resident visas) issued in 2019. See page 15. In fairness, the overwhelming majority of those people probably left without any sort of issue. But even when there are serious problems, getting into Canada ***LEGALLY*** isn't all that difficult.

6. More "Inadmissibles" Let Into Canada

Description of Inadmissibility	Provision Under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*	Total Number of Permits in 2019[35]
Security (e.g., espionage, subversion, terrorism)	34	2
Human or international rights violations	35	0
Serious criminality (convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment for at least 10 years, including offences committed outside Canada, or sentenced to more than 6 months' imprisonment in Canada)	36(1)	546
Criminality (convicted of an indictable offence or two summary offences from separate events, including offences committed outside Canada)	36(2)	3,202
Organized criminality	37	1
Health grounds (danger to public health or public safety, excessive demand)	38	0
Financial reasons (unwilling or unable to support themselves or their dependants)	39	3
Misrepresentation	40	175
Cessation of refugee protection	40.1	0
Non-compliance with Act (e.g., no passport, no visa, work/study without authorization, medical check to be completed in Canada)[36]	41	2,139
Inadmissible family member	42	12
TOTAL		6,080

Source: Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC), Enterprise Data Warehouse (Master Business Reporting) as c

Table 1, Page 32 of the report.

Broadly speaking, there are two provisions within IRPA, the Immigrant and Refugee Protection Act, that allow people who were previously deemed inadmissible to Canada to be given Temporary Resident Permits anyway. Here are the totals from the Annual Reports to Parliament on Immigration. Note: the first one listed only started in 2010.

Those allowed in under Rule 25.2(1) of IRPA

YEAR	TRP Issued	Cumulative
2010	17	17
2011	53	70

2012	53	123
2013	280	403
2014	385	788
2015	1,063	1,851
2016	596	2,447
2017	555	3002
2018	669	3,671
2019	527	4,198

From 2010 to 2019, a total of 4,198 people who were otherwise inadmissible to Canada were allowed in anyway under Rule 25.2(1) of IRPA. This is the category that Global News previously reported on. As for the other one, under Rule 24(1) of IRPA, Global News leaves that out:

Year	Permits	Cumulative
2002	12,630	12,630
2003	12,069	24,699
2004	13,598	38,297
2005	13,970	52,267
2006	13,412	65,679
2007	13,244	78,923
2008	12,821	91,744
2009	15,640	107,384
2010	12,452	119,836
2011	11,526	131,362
2012	13,564	144,926

2013	13,115	158,041
2014	10,624	168,665
2015	10,333	178,998
2016	10,568	189,566
2017	9,221	198,787
2018	7,132	205,919
2019	6,080	211,999

From 2002 to 2019 (inclusive), a total of 211,999 people previously deemed inadmissible to Canada were given Temporary Resident Permits anyway. This has almost certainly been going on for a lot longer, but is as far back as the reports go. Now let's consider the reasons these people are initially refused entry.

SEC = Security (espionage, subversion, terrorism)
HRV = Human or International Rights Violations
CRIM = Criminal
S.CRIM = Serious Criminal
NC = Non Compliance
MR = Misrepresentation

YEAR	Total	SEC	HRV	Crim	S.Crim	NC	MR
2002	12,630	?	?	?	?	?	?
2003	12,069	17	25	5,530	869	4,855	39
2004	13,598	12	12	7,096	953	4,981	20
2005	13,970	27	15	7,917	981	4,635	21
2006	13,412	29	20	7,421	982	4,387	18
2007	13,244	25	8	7,539	977	4,109	14
2008	12,821	73	18	7,108	898	4,170	17

2009	15,640	32	23	6,619	880	7,512	10
2010	12,452	86	24	6,451	907	4,423	36
2011	11,526	37	14	6,227	899	3,932	11
2012	13,564	20	15	7,014	888	5,206	18
2013	13,115	17	10	6,816	843	5,135	8
2014	10,624	12	2	5,807	716	3,895	14
2015	10,333	3	3	5,305	578	4,315	28
2016	10,568	8	4	4,509	534	2,788	20
2017	9,221	10	5	5,035	591	3,412	121
2018	7,132	5	3	4,132	559	2,299	131
2019	6,080	2	0	3,202	546	2,139	175

Even if people are excluded from Canada — for a variety of valid reasons — often they will still be given temporary entrance into Canada. Will they ever leave? Who knows?

7. Canada Scraps “Designated Country Of Origin”

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Canada ends the Designated Country of Origin practice

From: Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada

News release

Canada removes all countries from the designated country of origin list

May 17, 2019—Ottawa, ON—The Government of Canada is committed to a well-managed asylum system that's fair, fast and final. Effective today, Canada is removing all countries from the designated country of origin (DCO) list, which effectively suspends the DCO policy, introduced in 2012, until it can be repealed through future legislative changes.

Claimants from the 42 countries on the DCO list were previously subject to a 6-month bar on work permits, a bar on

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.

Claimants from the 42 countries on the DCO list were previously subject to a 6-month bar on work permits, a bar on appeals at the Refugee Appeals Division, limited access to the Interim Federal Health Program and a 36-month bar on the Pre-Removal Risk Assessment.

.

The ***DCO policy did not fulfil its objective of discouraging misuse of the asylum system and of processing refugee claims from these countries faster***. Additionally, several Federal Court decisions struck down certain provisions of the DCO policy, ruling that they did not comply with the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

.

Removing all countries from the DCO list is a ***Canadian policy change, not a reflection of a change in country conditions*** in any of the countries previously on the list.

.

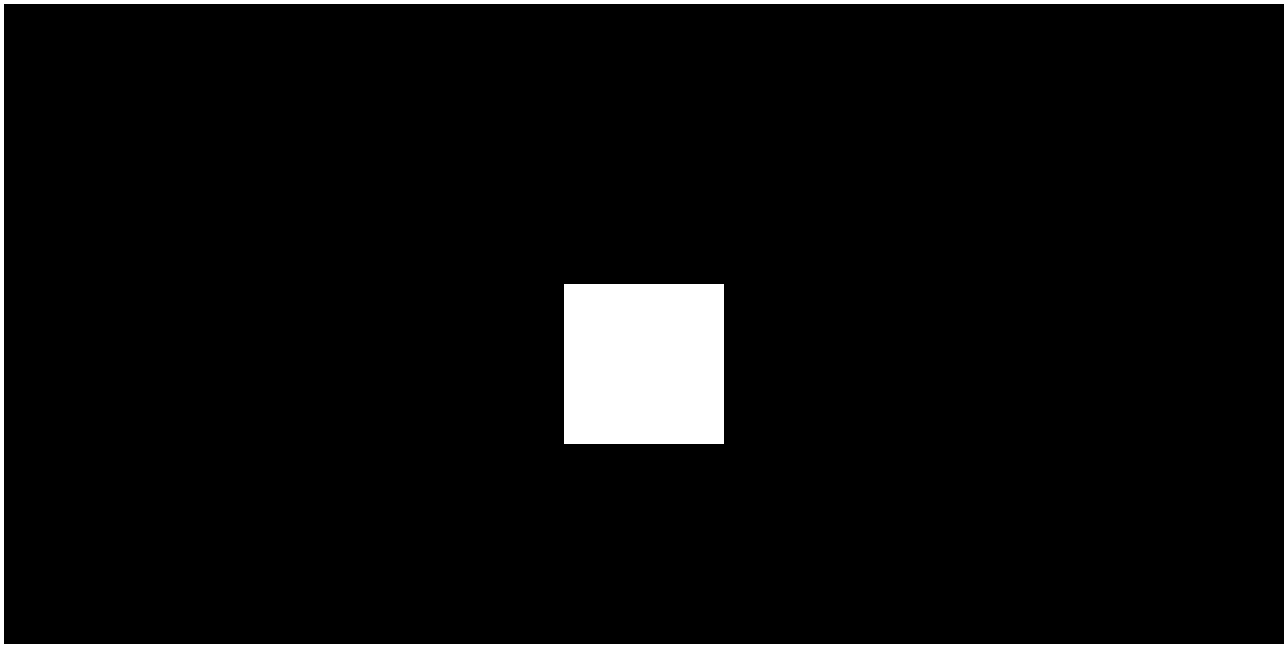
De-designating countries of origin has ***no impact on the Canada-U.S. Safe Third Country Agreement***.

On May 17, 2019, the Canadian Government announced it would no longer have the 42 so-called designated countries of origin. This was a list of nations — mainly in Europe — who were considered safe countries. This was done without debate in Parliament.

It's a pretty convoluted justification, that this policy did little to prevent fraud and abuse. This comes while fake refugees from the U.S. are allowed to illegally stroll into Canada.

The change left the Safe 3rd Country Agreement intact — for the time being — but even that wouldn't be safe.

8. "Refugees" From U.S. Warzone



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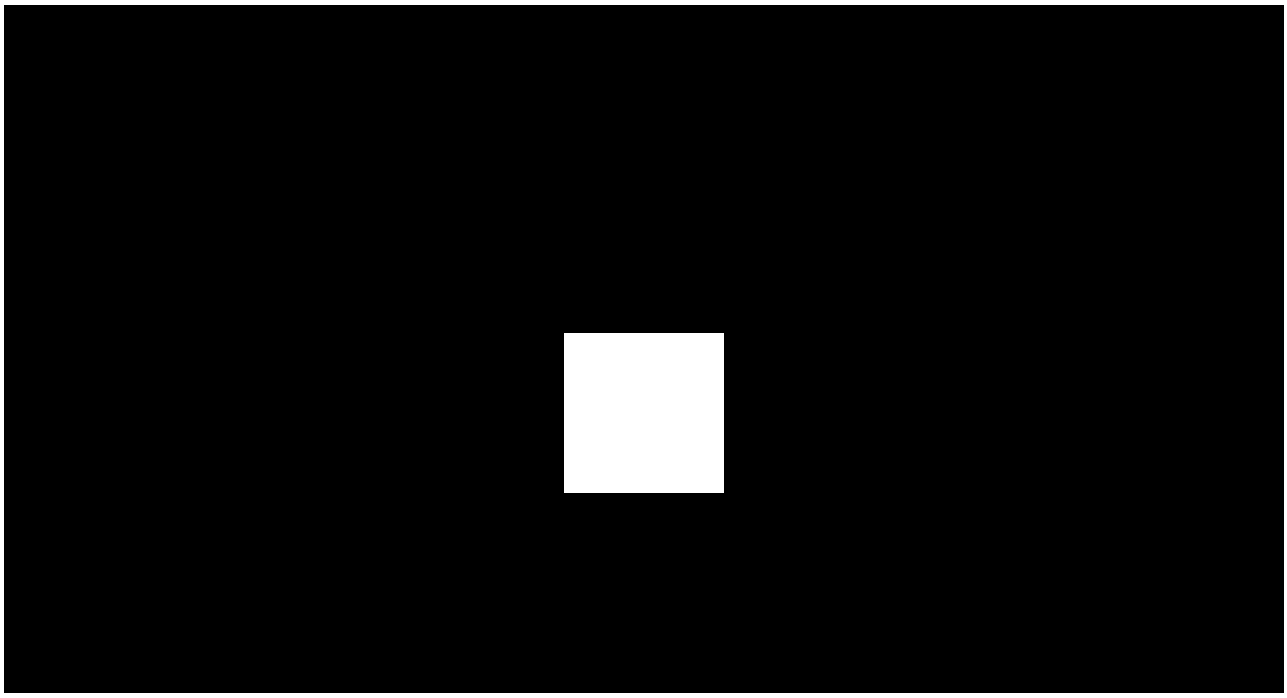

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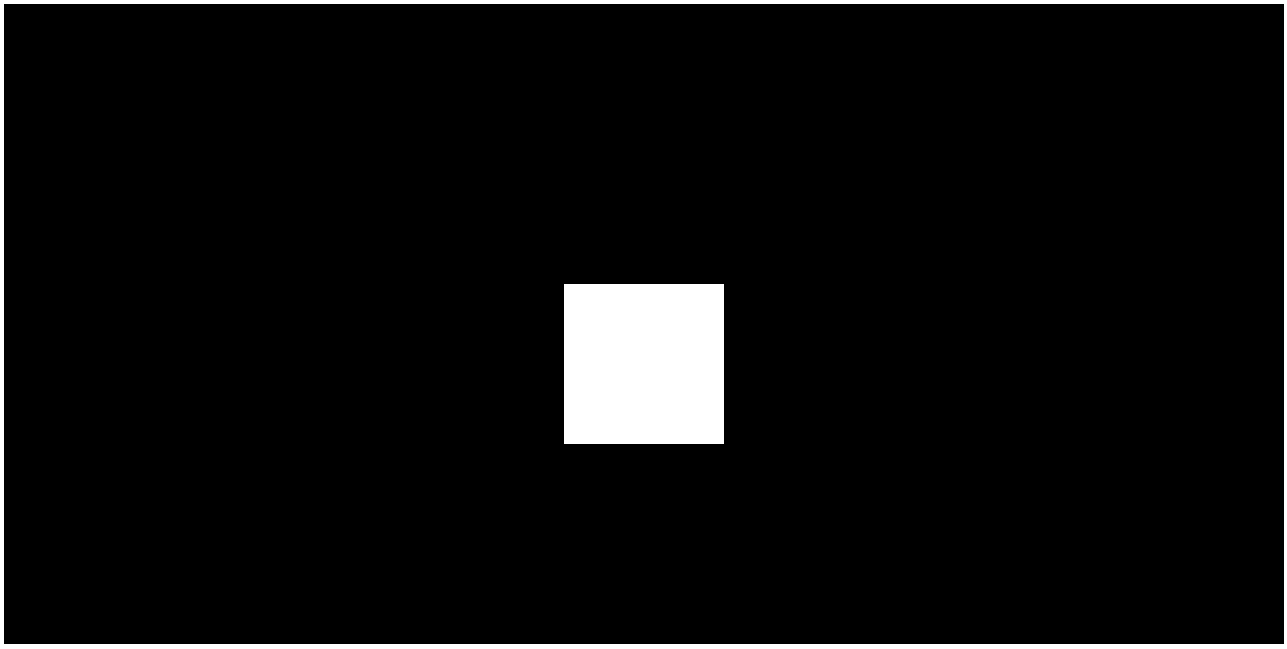

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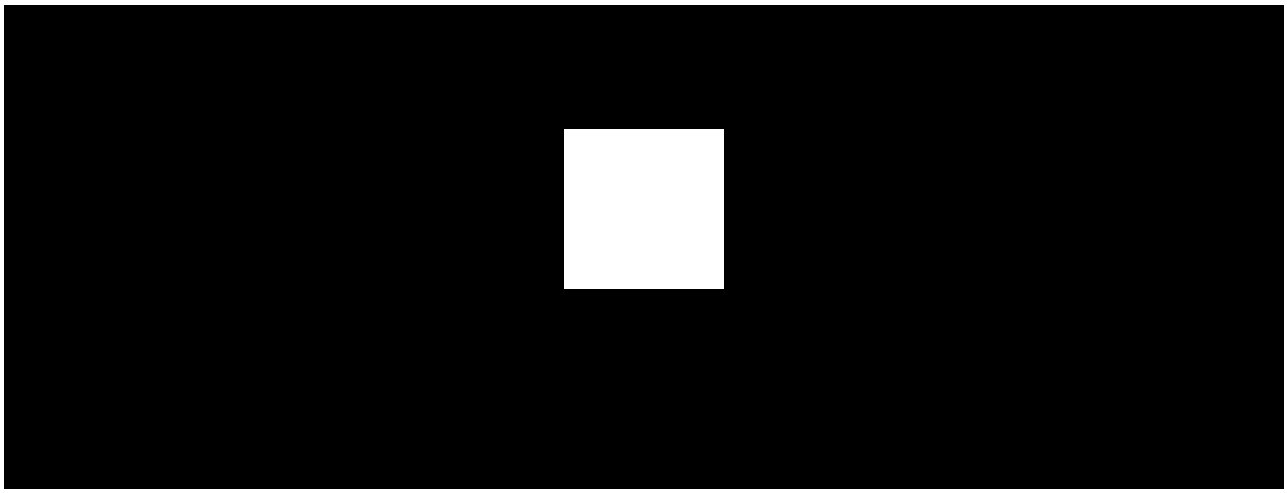

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Canada received over 64,000 in-Canada asylum claims in 2019, the highest annual number received on record. Of these, approximately 26% were made by asylum claimants who crossed the Canada-U.S. border between designated ports of entry. The Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada finalized 43,004 claims in 2019. Further, Budget 2020 earmarked $795 million over five years to support continued processing of 50,000 asylum claims per year until 2023–2024. This investment builds on those made in Budgets 2019 and 2018 to effectively manage Canada's border and asylum system.

Let's be clear about one thing: illegal crossings from the U.S. could be stopped instantly, it politicians actually had any interest in doing so. Instead, they feign helplessness in order for the public to stop expecting results.

> Asylum Claims
> The in-Canada asylum system provides protection to foreign nationals when it is determined that they have a
> well-founded fear of persecution.
> .
> Canada received over 64,000 in-Canada asylum claims in 2019, the highest annual number received on record.
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> manage Canada's border and asylum system.

(From page 21), Canada still allowed bogus refugees from the warzone that is the United States. By exploiting a loophole written into the Safe 3rd Country Agreement, economic migrants are able to get to the U.S., then come further north and engage in asylum shopping.

Worth noting, in 2020 a Federal Court Judge struck down the Safe 3rd Country Agreement, claiming it violates the Charter Rights of people illegally in the country trying to claim asylum.

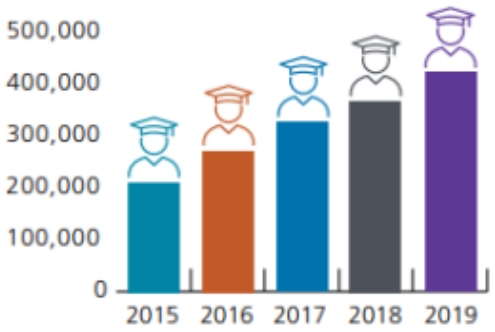
9. Students & Temporary Workers

International students

IRCC facilitates the entry of students who wish to study at a designated Canadian educational institution. Students approved to study in Canada are issued a study permit.

In 2019, 827,586 international students held valid study permits in Canada. Of these, 402,427 new study permits were issued (a 15% increase from 2018).

In 2019, **11,566 study permit holders were granted permanent residency**.



When compared to other OECD countries, Canada had the **7th highest percentage** of **international students** in post-secondary education in 2017.[23]

In 2019, Canada issued 402,427 new study permits, (see page 15). Overall, there were 827,586 international students with visas. Note: this doesn't include minor children exempt from the visa requirement.

The Report claims that there was $21.6 billion in tuition fees paid from international students. This is the devil's bargain here: schools get the money, and students get a pathway to stay in Canada.

Temporary Foreign Workers (TFW), and the International Mobility Program (IMP) are listed on page 16. Both programs have seen considerable increases this year. In 2019, there were 98,310 TFW, and 306,797 IMP.

Year	Stu	TFWP	IMP	Total
2003	61,293	82,151	–	143,444
2004	56,536	90,668	–	147,204
2005	57,476	99,146	–	156,622
2006	61,703	112,658	–	174,361
2007	64,636	165,198	–	229,834
2008	79,509	192,519	–	272,028
2009	85,140	178,478	–	263,618
2010	96,157	182,276	–	278,433
2011	98,383	190,842	–	289,225
2012	104,810	213,573	–	318,383
2013	111,865	221,310	–	333,175
2014	127,698	95,086	197,924	420,078
2015	219,143	73,016	175,967	468,126
2016	265,111	78,402	207,829	551,342

2017	317,328	78,788	224,033	620,149
2018	356,876	84,229	255,034	696,139
2019	402,427	98,310	306,797	807,534

Let's not pretend that all (or even the bulk) of people on these various visas will leave Canada afterwards.

> Looking ahead
> COVID-19 has had a tremendous impact on Canada's prosperity, including our economy. Despite these current challenges, ***immigration will continue to be a source of long-term economic growth in Canada***. IRCC will continue to work with provinces and territories, and other partners and stakeholders, to ensure that our approach to immigration supports Canada's ongoing prosperity.

Despite the record high unemployment rate, and supposedly being in the middle of a "pandemic", the Government is committed to continued high levels of population replacement.

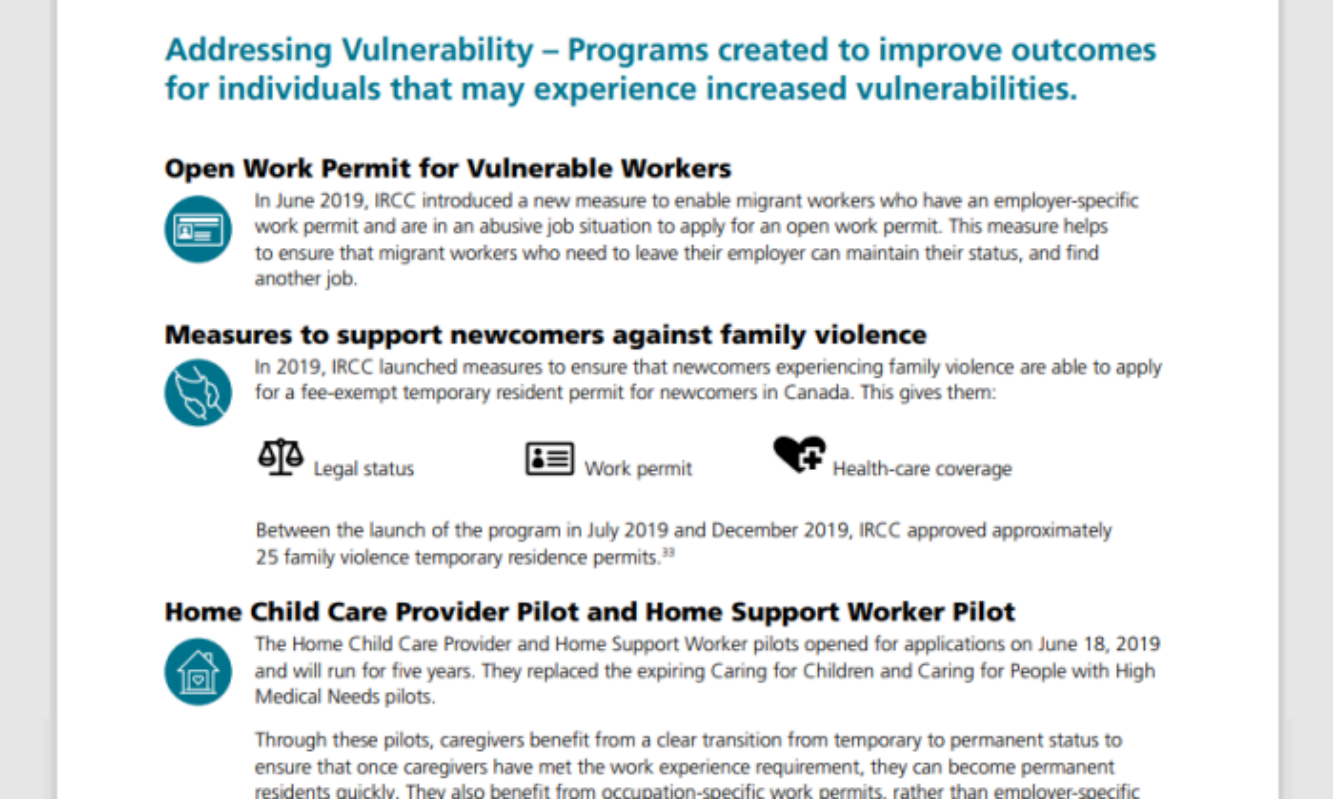
10. Tracking People Leaving Canada

Strangely, it is Trudeau who brought in a full entry/exit system to track people leaving Canada, regardless of destination. Sure it took until the Summer of 2020 to be implemented, but still, an improvement. When Harper was in office, he only implemented a limited entry/exit system with the U.S. It didn't apply to other countries.

However, it's quite harmful that the CBSA apparently cancels outstanding warrants for people wanted for deportation. Clearly, there is bipartisan indifference towards real border security.

There's also no effort, at any level of Government, to abolish the practice of "Sanctuary Cities". These are municipalities that openly defy and circumvent Federal law in order to allow illegal aliens to remain and to access public services.

11. Other Noteworthy Developments



Addressing Vulnerability – Programs created to improve outcomes for individuals that may experience increased vulnerabilities.

Open Work Permit for Vulnerable Workers

In June 2019, IRCC introduced a new measure to enable migrant workers who have an employer-specific work permit and are in an abusive job situation to apply for an open work permit. This measure helps to ensure that migrant workers who need to leave their employer can maintain their status, and find another job.

Measures to support newcomers against family violence

In 2019, IRCC launched measures to ensure that newcomers experiencing family violence are able to apply for a fee-exempt temporary resident permit for newcomers in Canada. This gives them:

Legal status Work permit Health-care coverage

Between the launch of the program in July 2019 and December 2019, IRCC approved approximately 25 family violence temporary residence permits.[33]

Home Child Care Provider Pilot and Home Support Worker Pilot

The Home Child Care Provider and Home Support Worker pilots opened for applications on June 18, 2019 and will run for five years. They replaced the expiring Caring for Children and Caring for People with High Medical Needs pilots.

Through these pilots, caregivers benefit from a clear transition from temporary to permanent status to ensure that once caregivers have met the work experience requirement, they can become permanent residents quickly. They also benefit from occupation-specific work permits, rather than employer-specific

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Through these pilots, caregivers benefit from ***a clear transition from temporary to permanent status to ensure that once caregivers have met the work experience requirement, they can become permanent residents quickly***. They also benefit from occupation-specific work permits, rather than employer-specific ones, to allow for a fast change of employers when needed. The immediate family of the caregiver may also receive open work permits and study permits to help families come to Canada together.

.

Features of the new pilots reflect lessons learned from previous caregiver programs and test innovative
approaches to addressing unique vulnerabilities and isolation associated with work in private households.

Rainbow Refugees Assistance Partnership

In June 2019, the Government of Canada announced the launch of the Rainbow Refugee Assistance Partnership. Starting in 2020, the five-year partnership ***will assist private sponsors with the sponsorship of 50 LGBTI refugees per year***. The partnership will also strengthen collaboration between LGBTI organizations and the refugee settlement community in Canada.

From page 28 of the report. Some of the changes made in the last year. Most people have no idea the full extent of what's really going on.

12. Conservatives Support Status Quo

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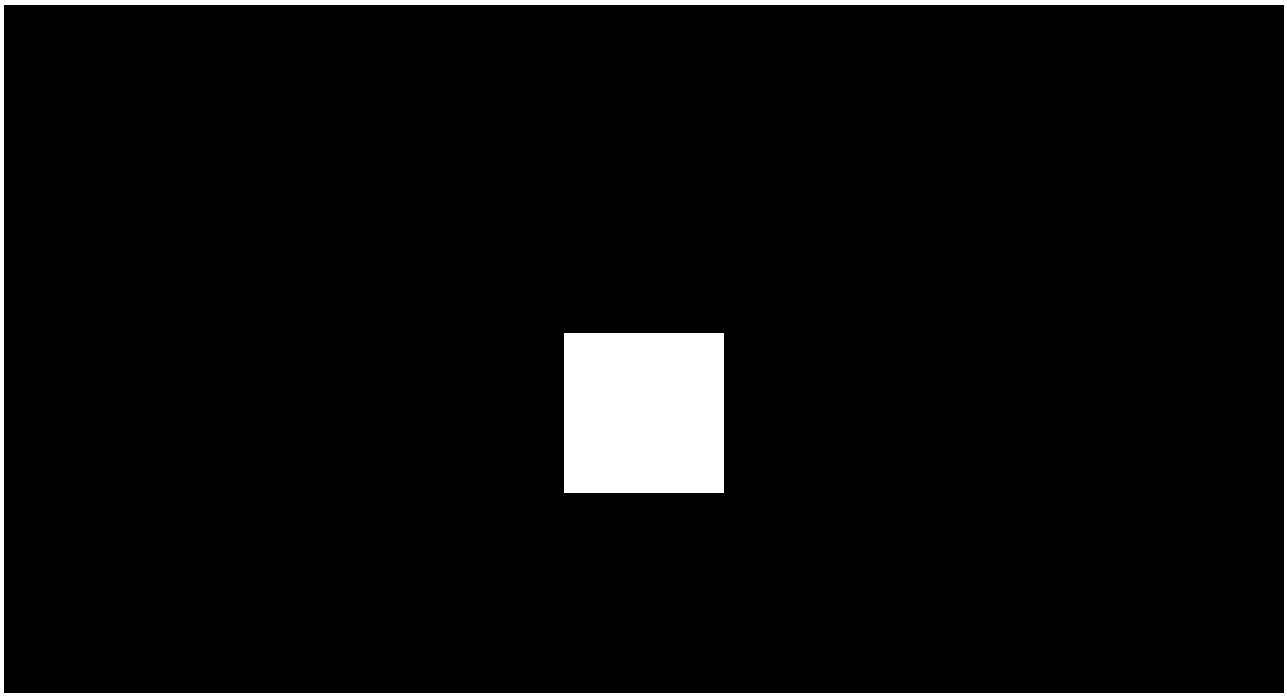

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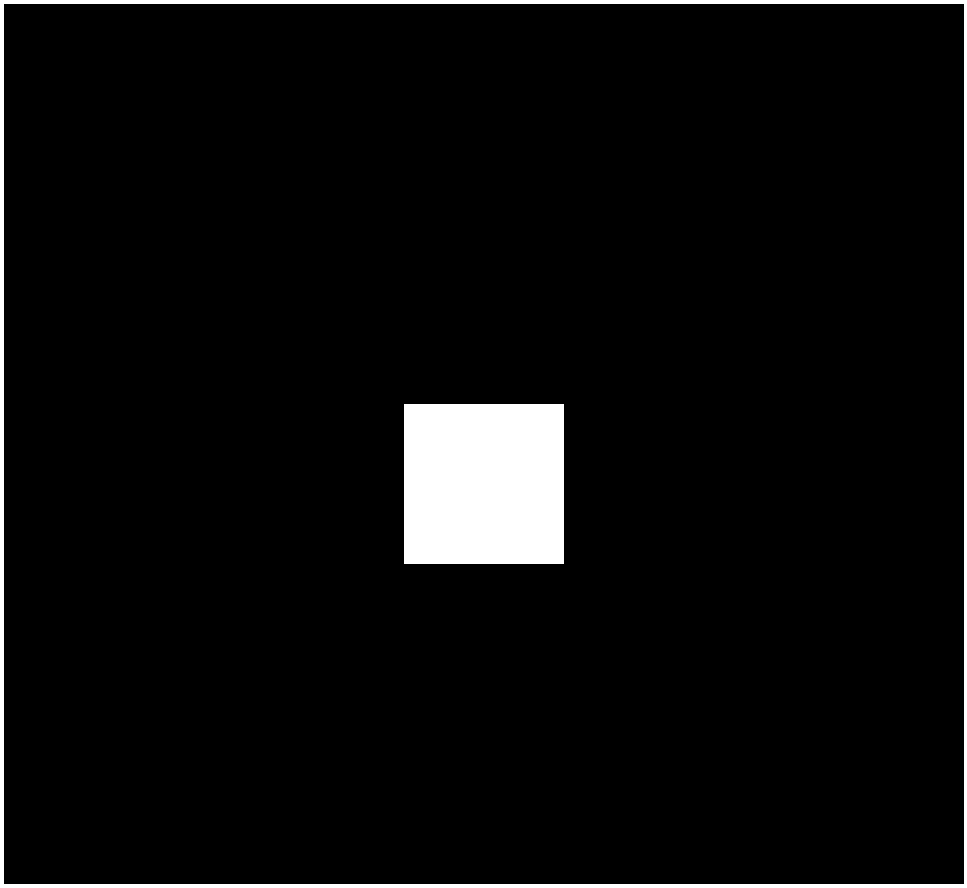

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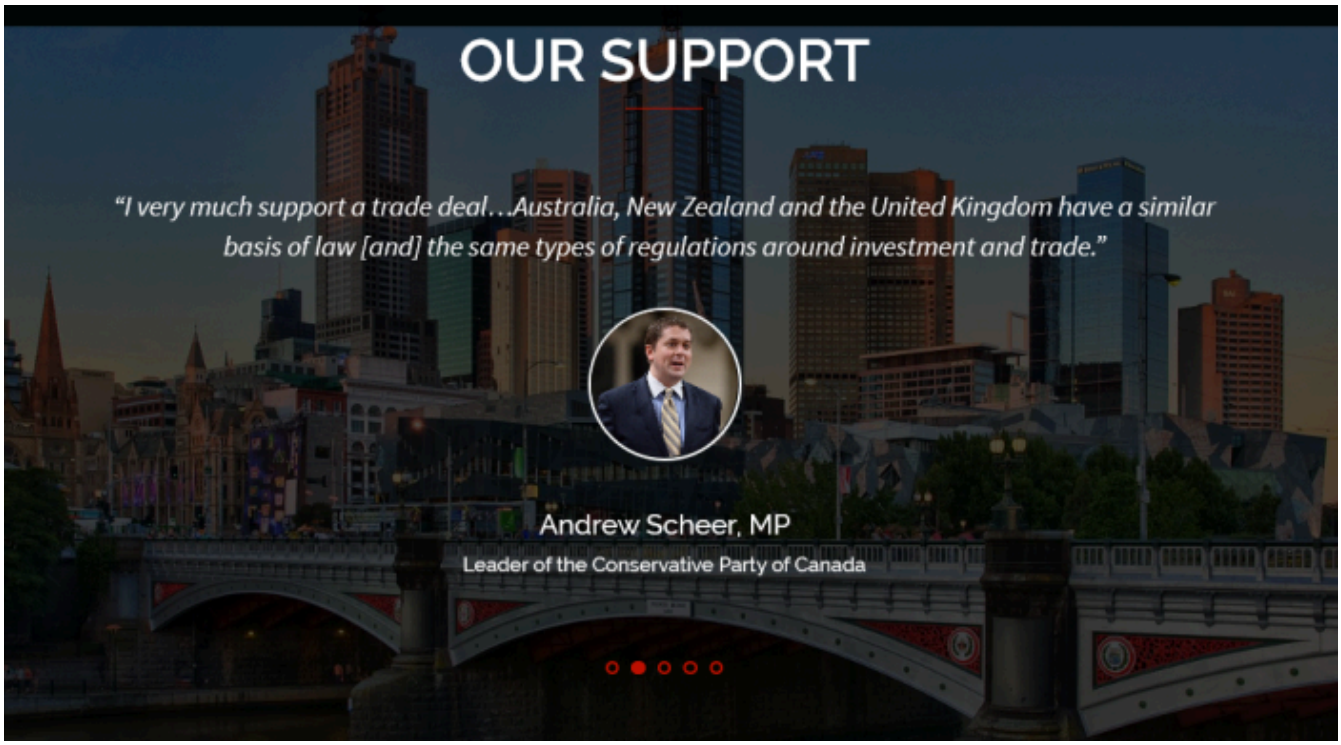
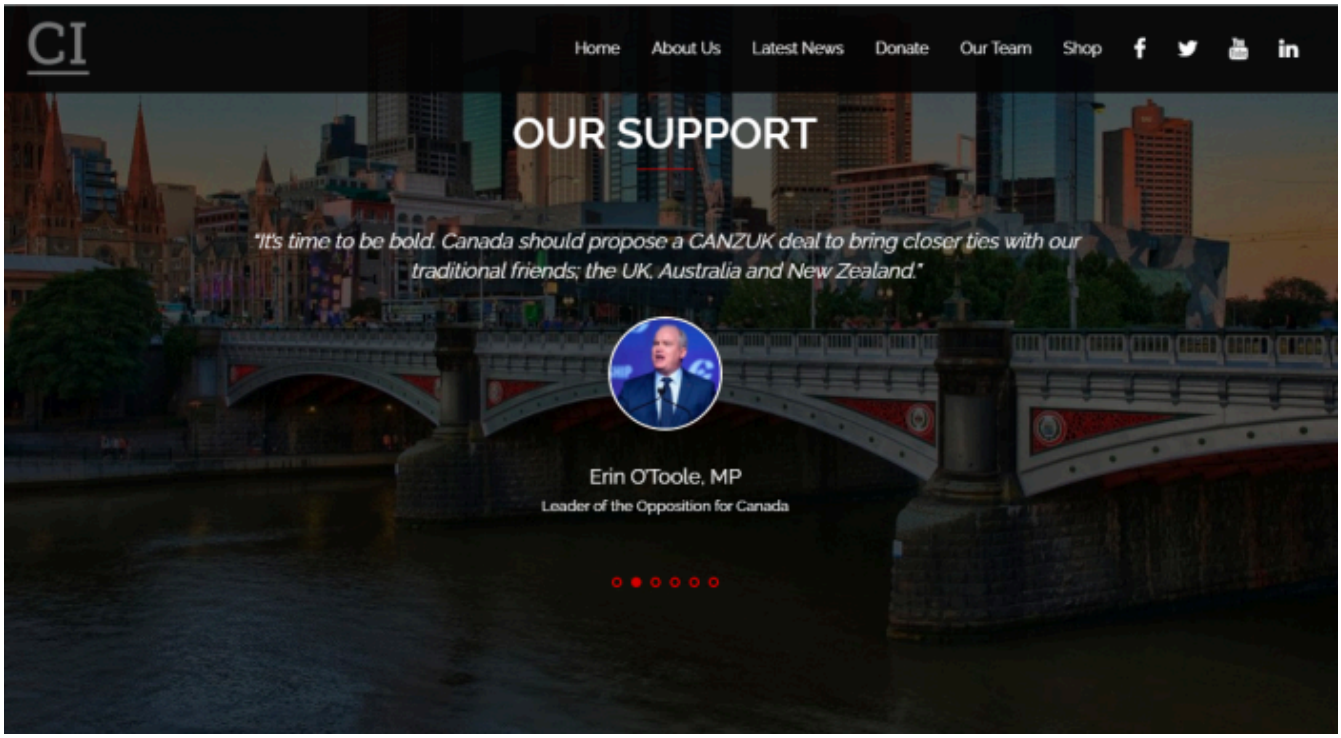

OUR SUPPORT
"I very much support a trade deal…Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom have a similar basis of law [and] the same types of regulations around investment and trade."
Andrew Scheer, MP
Leader of the Conservative Party of Canada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"It's time to be bold. Canada should propose a CANZUK deal to bring closer ties with our traditional friends; the UK, Australia and New Zealand."
Erin O'Toole, MP
Leader of the Opposition for Canada

We believe that the Government of Canada should re-establish the Office of Religious Freedom in order to promote the universal right of religious freedom internationally and to advocate for persecuted religious minorities around the world.

152. CANZUK Treaty. CANZUK Treaty Implementation

Subject to thorough security & health checks, CPC will work to realize these objectives among CANZUK countries:

a) Free trade in goods/services

b) Visa-free labour/leisure mobility for citizens, including retirement relocation
Reciprocal healthcare agreement modeled on existing AU / NZ / UK bilaterals

c) Increased consumer choice/protection for travel

d) Security coordination

139. Immigration by Temporary Workers

The Conservative Party recognizes that temporary workers can be a valuable source of potential immigrants because of their work experience in Canada. We believe the government should:

51

i. continue development of pilot projects designed to address serious skills shortages in specific sectors and regions of the country, and that attract temporary workers to Canada;
ii. examine ways to facilitate the transition of foreign workers from temporary to permanent status; and
iii. work to ensure that temporary workers, especially seasonal workers, receive the same protections under minimum employment standards as those afforded Canadian workers.

Think that putting Conservatives back into power means that there will be a halt (or even a reduction) in the open borders policies currently going on? Items such as CANZUK, and the temp-to-PR pipeline, are cpc.policy.declaration party policy. O'Toole is on record saying he supports expanding CANZUK further.

13. Political Solution Not Possible

The courts have found that entering Canada (even illegally), is a human right. Politicians (of all parties), have no interest in doing anything about open borders.

All parties support genocidal levels of population replacement. They cloak it in terms like “diversity”, “compassion”, “serving labour needs”, family reunification”, “funding pensions and health care”, and other such lies. Simply ensuring that it happens ***LEGALLY*** does nothing to prevent the ultimate outcome.

BORDERS (CANADA), CANADA, CRIMINAL, GLOBALISM, IDENTITY/RELIGION, IMMIGRATION (CANADA), POPULATION REPLACEMENT